

MEN OF PEACE FROM BRITAIN.

THEY SPEAK IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

WELCOMED IN CHICKERING HALL—SPEECHES BY

MESSRS. HEWITT, COOPER, CAMPBELL, STEWART, AND CREMER.

Before an audience that nearly filled Chickering Hall, Mr. George Campbell, Mr. P. Bailey Stewart, Mr. P., and W. R. Cremer, M. P., all members of the Peace Delegation from the British House of Commons, said all the good things they could think of in favor of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to settle by arbitration all difficulties arising between the two countries. Mayor Hewitt and Frederic R. Conder also gave their reasons from an American point of view why such a plan should be adopted.

Telegrams expressing sympathy with the object of the delegation and regret at their inability to be present were received from Governor Hill, who was invited to preside, and from Senator Evans. The speeches were listened to with sympathetic interest by the great majority of those present, and were frequently applauded. The motion of Mr. Gladstone's name was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering. "On the contrary, when Mr. Chamberlain was incidentally referred to, certain of the audience must needs wary the length of their ears by uttering sounds peculiar to their breed, but a wild wave of cheering swept the hall from rear to front, and completely stilled the feeble natural call of the distressed dissentients. Undeterred by this expression of the sentiment of the mass of the meeting, a man in the gallery, whose manner of speech betrayed his Irish origin, and who was so full of patriotism and whiskey that the latter caused the formula to overflow, kept interrupting the speakers by irrelevant remarks, till, when Mr. Stewart was making his address, the unfortunate gallery companion was gently led away, muttering subdued protests in a minor key and making wry faces. At the close of the meeting he came and explained to the reporters that his action had been dictated by his strong anti-free trade principles, and he hoped that the "removal of the press would do him justice." They said that was.

AGGRESSION BETTER THAN WAR.

In opening the meeting he paid the delegation from the British House of Commons had come on a mission of peace. They had no authority to negotiate a treaty, but still they represented the great majority of the people in Great Britain who believed that the two great representative nations of the Anglo-Saxon race should never shed each other's blood in a fraternal strife. Some issues could never be settled except by the broad arbitrament of war, such was the slavery question. A nation must itself settle all its internal disputes. For another nation to suggest a settlement by arbitration in such a case would be impudent. But no cause of difference could come between two nations that could not be better settled by arbitration than by war. Especially is that true of Great Britain and the United States. Between them would mean ruin to both America and Great Britain and Great Britain purchased the surplus products of America for which otherwise there would be no market. The two countries were bound by the ties of interest as well as by the ties of blood.

Major Hewitt then dilated on the manifold advantages which this country enjoyed. All her ambitions were of a peaceful character. She desired to gain no territory by conquest. The privilege of coming into the Union would not be the fruit of war or the purchase money of tribute.

"The proposition," said the Mayor, "which these gentlemen will explain to you, is that any international difficulties arising between the two countries shall be settled by arbitration; that we shall begin by establishing a treaty with Great Britain to that effect. It is hoped that the example thus set would spread throughout the world. I believe that it will do so, and the reason is that there is no nation to-day under the extension of the great commercial industrial system of the world which can afford to go to war. Most of the evils under which society is suffering now arise from the enormous standing armies which are maintained through the apprehension of war."

After a few words of kindly greeting to the visitors, Major Hewitt said in conclusion: "We trust that the mission of peace on which you come will be secured and that you may go home with the satisfaction of having done your duty to your countrymen as patriots and as Christians."

THE LESSON OF THE ALABAMA.

Mr. George Campbell, who was received with loud applause, delivered a racy address, in which he made a telling plea for arbitration.

The speakers have given us a great many reasons for arbitration and several terms upon which we might proceed. We have been anxious to warn the public on many occasions when arbitration would be impossible. But I hope that you will find that in these days, with the memory of that great civil war still fresh, we are not to blame for withholding our support of the cause of arbitration, but that we are to blame if we do not support it.

There is one thing that I feel that in these days, with the memory of that great civil war still fresh, we are not to blame for withholding our support of the cause of arbitration, but that we are to blame if we do not support it.

Deputy United States Marshal Donohue said to-night that it was a case of spite. He added: "It is a shame to disfranchise these old soldiers, it is an outrage that they should be treated so." The Boston Viceroy Commander of the State, said: "I am not one who ventured to defend the disfranchisement of the old soldiers. The Grand Army's action is deplorable and when the legislature enacted to remove the franchise of these men, it is not providing adequately and properly for their poor insane and advancing age that they be returned to the State institutions."

AN OUTRAGE UPON THE OLD SOLDIERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 26 (Special).—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are exalted over the reported indictment of 150 veterans who re-enlisted as the Soldiers' Home at Bath on the charge of illegal voting. They were practically disfranchised by a recent decision of the higher court, which held that the Home was a charitable institution and the old soldiers did not gain voting rights.

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EX-OFICIO FLURRIES IN BROOKLYN.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 26 (Special).—Jack Mellor, who left salt in suffocating steam over boiling brine at the Kerr Salt Works at Rock Glen, stripped off all clothing except light trousers, by a mistake was plunged into the scalding brine to-day. He is badly burned from head to foot and cannot live.

AN EX-OFFICIO BOLERO DISAPPEARS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 26 (Special).—William Motter, who left salt in suffocating steam over boiling brine at the Kerr Salt Works at Rock Glen, stripped off all clothing except light trousers, by a mistake was plunged into the scalding brine to-day. He is badly burned from head to foot and cannot live.

WHAT HAS MR. GLADSTONE TO SAY TO THIS?

BUFFALO, Nov. 26 (Special).—It is reported that a London agency has been making arrangements in the United States for the visit of W. E. Gladstone to this country next spring.

TROUSERS FOR A FRESHMAN.

THATCHER, N. Y., Nov. 26 (Special).—At a recent meeting of the sophomore class, a resolution was adopted looking to the appointment of a committee for the purpose of procuring and presenting an appropriate pair of trousers to the freshman who was decorated with a party shower.

Mr. Gladstone has tried the other system and now she pleads arbitration. In 1776 we had a difference of opinion, and we resorted to the old fashioned method, because we were the ones who had the right. After a while it was agreed that Great Britain admitted that she was in the right, and we gave up our claim to the colonies. I think that the amount of damages given was somewhat excessive, assuming damages do not reflect the actual damage. We Americans are inclined to believe that we behaved badly on that occasion, through the overzealousness of our statesmen in the colonies. We were in error, but the example of that arbitration has been a hundred times worse than we were in error.

Some people say that we are a "jingo" power always going to war and not wanting arbitration even when strong enough to do it. We have been compelled to submit to arbitration to our own inconvenience, in the case of the Belgian Bay difficulty with Portugal, for instance. We are not inclined to give up our rights and peace-loving people. In our dealings with China and Greece, I admit, we were unfair, but we come out for arbitration. We are not inclined to give up our rights, and we are not inclined to be beaten.

We want a permanent system, whereby arbitration negotiations are to be conducted in a friendly manner.

We have in Mr. Chamberlain's report a suggestion that arbitration be put on a more or less permanent basis.

Mr. George proceeded to touch on the methods of establishing arbitration, and how the governments of both America and Britain might pave the way for it by some legislative legislation. He concluded by dwelling on the putting of moral as against physical force.

ENGLAND'S CHANGE OF PLAN.

FREDERICK R. CONDER was next introduced as one who would have something to say "on the other side." He commented on the fact that Mr. Gladstone's admission that England had committed some peculations in the past. It was a truly wonderful thing. England did not propose to stop all petty kickbacks and quackeries. America had no internal dissensions. She had no one to quarrel with, except Great Britain, and it would be a pity to derive her of that privilege. Honourably he spoke of the peaceful victories which England had won over America in capturing her carrying trade, saying:

Great Britain has tried the other system and now she pleads arbitration. In 1776 we had a difference of opinion, and we resorted to the old fashioned method, because we were the ones who had the right. After a while it was agreed that Great Britain admitted that she was in the right, and we gave up our claim to the colonies. I think that the amount of damages given was somewhat excessive, assuming damages do not reflect the actual damage. We Americans are inclined to believe that we behaved badly on that occasion, through the overzealousness of our statesmen in the colonies. We were in error, but the example of that arbitration has been a hundred times worse than we were in error.

Afterward we paid attention to the principles of getting along with each other. Not the fish in the ocean would be worth that much if put up at auction. But that is the way they got square with us for the Geneva bank.

No one can tell better or can tell better than Great Britain whether war is important, but not so important as the Geneva bank.

England and when she was not, she doesn't care.

We never had any nation of modern times except England and now she has found out that it does care.

England's change of plan is to put arbitration on a permanent basis.

A MESSAGE FROM DEMOCRACY TO DEMOCRACY.

Mr. George Stewart was at length on the length of the objects of the peace mission. This is a sketch of what he said:

We are not here commanded by the Queen or State.

We are here at the request of 233 members of Parliament who have signed a petition asking your President and Congress to accept arbitration as the final method of settling disputes.

We are here to represent the people of Britain who are represented in Parliament, who send a message of peace to the people of America.

Our mission is an assertion of British manhood, the representatives of British unions with their wives and children, and the wives and children of a population of some three and a half millions. In spite of the misfortune of the members of the House of Peers in being heavily beaten, we are here to represent the people of Britain.

I may say, too, that if it came to a vote in the House of Commons many more than those who signed would be here. We are here to represent the people of Britain who are with us. [A voice: "Not one of them."] I can claim an acquaintance with the principal men in the British Party. [Cheers.]

One of them came down to help my

an amicable compromise.

DID THE TAILOR STEAL THE GIRL?

Peter Quince, a tailor, residing at St. Joseph's Institute, got into a difficulty with his master, Mrs. Mary, in the dressmaking room.

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